

Sindh Under Bombay Presidency Haji sir Abdullah Haroon

Celebrating 100 Years of Parliamentary Practice
1923 - 2023

Volume - I



SINDH

UNDER BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

HAJI SIR ABDULLAH HAROON

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1923 - 2023*

Volume-I

Compiled and Edited by
Aamir Mugheri

**Mehran Publishers,
Karachi**

**Sindh Under Bombay Presidency
Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon**

(Celebrating 100 Years of Parliamentary Practice 1923 – 2023)

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Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| PREFACE | 7 |
| INTRODUCTION | 9 |
| OATH OF OFFICE | 17 |
| GENERAL DISCUSSION ON BUDGET | 20 |
| TREATMENT TO MOULANA HAZRAT MOHANI IN YERAVDA JAIL | 25 |
| AMENDMENTS IN KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL | 27 |
| REVISION SETTLEMENT IN SIND | 33 |
| MINUTES OF DISSENT OF MR. HAJI ABDOOLA HAROON, M.L.C | 38 |
| COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE IN KARACHI | 40 |
| APPLICATION OF WAKF PROPERTY ACT TO BOMBAY..... | 41 |
| PAY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KARACHI | 42 |
| TAGAI | 43 |
| FIGURES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE | 45 |
| RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INDIAN JAILS COMMITTEE..... | 52 |
| APPLICATION OF BOMBAY PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION ACT..... | 55 |
| MUNICIPAL BILL FOR KARACHI..... | 56 |
| SUPPLY OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS TO NEWSPAPERS..... | 58 |
| RESOLUTION BY HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON, M.L.C..... | 60 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| REPORTS OF PUBLIC SPEECHES | 62 |
| VERNACULAR SCHOOL MASTERS IN SIND | 64 |
| LIQUOR SHOPS..... | 66 |
| HOLLAND GHEE | 67 |
| RELIEF MEASURES IN SIND | 68 |
| OCCUPIED ASSESSED LANDS IN SIND | 70 |
| CENSORING OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S POST..... | 72 |
| MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PILGRIMS TO MECCA..... | 74 |
| ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THAR AND PARKAR OFFICIALS | 76 |
| GARRIWALAS IN KARACHI | 77 |
| MUSLIM TRUSTS IN GOVERNMENT CHARGE | 78 |
| PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN SIND | 80 |
| KARACHI PORT TRUST APPOINTMENT, | 88 |
| PURCHASES MADE IN ENGLAND BY THE KARACHI PORT TRUST | 89 |
| SUKKUR BARRAGE LAND ACQUISITION | 90 |
| GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS..... | 91 |
| SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT GAZETTES TO NEWSPAPERS | 92 |
| RELIEF MEASURE IN SIND..... | 94 |
| PASTURE LAND IN MIRPUR BATHORO TALUKA..... | 97 |
| SUKKUR BARRAGE APPOINTMENTS | 102 |
| ENGLISH –TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS | 103 |
| NEW PENSION RULE | 104 |
| PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS, KARACHI | 106 |
| PROVIDENT FUND RULES | 107 |

Dedication

*"This book is dedicated with deep gratitude and
utmost respect to the leaders, parties,
associations, and activists who fought tirelessly
for the separation of Sindh from Bombay
Presidency. Their unwavering commitment
and struggle towards this cause serve as a
testament to their resilience and fortitude, and
will forever be remembered in the pages of
history."*

PREFACE

Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon was a person who raised a Muslim flag and gave a clarion call for the Muslim renaissance specific to India.

A person of impeccable morality and insurmountable religious beliefs and “*Iman*” always within the porcelain corridors of unshakable Muslim religiosity.

From this early source of righteousness he blazed a trail of leadership that shook Muslims and indeed all of India by the manes.

No mountain was too high to conquer and no contributions larger than his generous heart. His philanthropy became legend and the great and mighty flocked to his home to honour and learn from him.

His negotiation skills so resolute and complete that on his death Mohandas Gandhi spoke in his honour “I would have trusted him with a blank cheque”.

His integrity so beloved to even the normally indifferent Sarkar of India that they rewarded his example with a Sir’s title for his contributions to the poor and wretched of India.

He was the first and only President of the All India Memon Federation and headed a committee of Muslim hawks. Pioneering Pakistan which included likes of Allama Iqbal, Nawab Ismail Khan, Raja Mahmudabad, Fazlul Haq and so many others.

A truly great muslim leader.

ABDULLAH HUSSAIN SAEED HAROON

INTRODUCTION

Evolution of legislature in British India

The establishment of the British rule in India in the mid-eighteenth century brought about significant changes in the socio-political and legal structures of the Indian subcontinent. One of the most significant changes was the introduction of a modern system of governance and administration based on the principles of British constitutional law. One of the key institutions of this new system was the legislative council, which played a vital role in shaping the political and legal landscape of colonial India

The first legislative council in British India was established in 1834, during the reign of William IV. The council was created to provide a platform for the Indian elite to voice their concerns and opinions regarding the colonial government's policies. However, the council was purely advisory in nature and had no real legislative powers.

In 1853, the Government of India Act was passed, which led to the creation of a more formal legislative structure in British India. The act established legislative councils in three major cities: Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. These councils were composed

of both elected and nominated members, with the majority of the members being nominated by the colonial government. The councils were given limited legislative powers, with the ability to discuss and recommend changes to laws but not to make laws themselves.

Over time, the powers of the legislative councils were gradually expanded. In 1861, the councils were given the power to ask questions and demand answers from the colonial government, and in 1892, they were given the power to discuss the annual budget. The councils also saw an increase in the number of elected members, as the Indian middle class and educated elite became more politically active and vocal in their demands for greater representation. The number of locals increased in legislatures in 1909 and 1919 reforms.

Bombay Legislative Council:

1853-1861: Early Years

The Bombay Legislative Council was initially established in 1833 as a non-elective body consisting of high-ranking British officials and nominated Indian members. However, it was only in 1853 that the council was opened up to elected Indian members for the first time. The number of Indian members was limited to six, and they were appointed by the Governor-General of India.

1861-1893: Expansion of Representation

In 1861, the number of Indian members was increased to 20, and the council was given the power to discuss

and debate financial matters. This was a significant development, as it gave Indian members a greater say in the governance of the province. In 1872, the council was further expanded to include 28 Indian members and 14 British members.

1893-1919: Reforms and Greater Autonomy

The period from 1893 to 1919 was marked by a series of reforms that aimed to give the Bombay Legislative Council greater autonomy and power. In 1893, the number of Indian members was increased to 33, and the council was given the power to introduce bills on all subjects except law and order. In 1907, the council was given the power to discuss and debate the budget, and in 1911, the Governor of Bombay was required to seek the council's advice on all legislative matters.

1919-1935: Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and Beyond

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 marked a significant turning point in the evolution of the Bombay Legislative Council. Under these reforms, the council was further expanded and given greater powers. The number of Indian members was increased to 70, and the council was given the power to elect its own president and deputy president. The council was also given the power to discuss and debate all legislative matters, including law and order. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 marked a significant turning point in the history of British India. The reforms were aimed at creating a more representative and democratic system of government in India, with a greater role for Indian elected representatives in the governance of the

country. The Bombay Legislative Council played a crucial role in the implementation of these reforms.

One of the key changes introduced by the reforms was the extension of the franchise to a larger segment of the Indian population. The property qualifications for voting and holding office were relaxed, allowing a larger number of Indians to participate in the electoral process. This led to a significant increase in the number of elected members in the Bombay Legislative Council, giving the Indian representatives a greater voice in the governance of the province.

The reforms also introduced the concept of dyarchy, whereby certain areas of governance were devolved to Indian ministers responsible to the council. The council was given greater control over areas such as education, health, and local government, and Indian ministers were appointed to oversee these areas. This gave Indian representatives a greater role in the administration of their own affairs and helped to foster a sense of autonomy and self-government.

The Bombay Legislative Council played a key role in the implementation of these reforms. The council was responsible for the election of the Indian members to the Imperial Legislative Assembly, which was established under the new system.

First elections under Montagu-Chelmsford were held in 1920 and following 19 members were chosen to represent Sind at Bombay Legislative Council.

1. Mukhi Jethanand Pritamdas, 2. Mr. Bhojsingh Gurdinomal Pahaljani, 3. Mr. Ghulam Hussian Kasim, 4. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah,

5. Syed Nabi Bakhsh Shah, 6. Khan Bhadur Khair Bux Laghari, 7. Mr. Muhammad Abid Abidani, 8. Khan Bahadur Dhani Bakhsh Khan Jatoi, 9. Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Khan Isran, 10. Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz Bhutto, 11. Wadero Kaiser Khan Bozdar, 12. Wadero Muhammad Panah Khan Dakhan, 13. Jan Muhammad Bhurgri, 14. Mr. Sufi Kalander Bakhsh 15. K Sahib Haji Imam Bakhsh Khan Jatoi, 16. Khan Saheb Sher Mohammad Khan Bijarani, 17. Mr. Muhammad Kamal Shah 18. Mr. D.P Web, 19. Mr. Wadhomal Odharam.

The Indian National Congress and the Swaraj Party decided to boycott the 1920 elections in India for a few different reasons. One of the main reasons was their opposition to the Government of India Act of 1919, which they felt did not go far enough in granting Indians self-government and did not adequately address their concerns and demands.

The Congress and Swaraj Party also wanted to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the colonial British government's policies and their continued occupation of India. They believed that by participating in the elections, they would be legitimizing and perpetuating British rule in India.

Furthermore, the Congress and Swaraj Party were not satisfied with the limited franchise that was granted to Indians under the Government of India Act. They felt that the franchise was too restricted and did not allow for meaningful participation of the masses in the political process.

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon as a member Bombay Legislative Council

In the 1920 elections, Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon was associated with the Swaraj Party and Khilafat Movement, and thus, he boycotted the elections. However, he took an active part in the 1923 elections and was elected as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from Sindh. In 1923 elections Swaraj party emerged as a largest party in Indian Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council. Some of his fellow members from Sindh who were member of Bombay Legislative Council Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Noor Muhammad Muhammad Sijawal, Haji Fazal Mohammad Khan, Haji Khameso, Khan Bahadur Shah Snawaz Khan Bhutto, Khan Sahib Karim Bux Khan Jatoi, Muhammad Ayub Khuhro, Pir Rasool Bakhsh Shah, Khan Bahadur Jan Muhammad Khan, Ghulam Nabi Mauj Ali Shah, Mr. Jan Muhammad Bhurgri, Haji Imam Bakhsh Khan Jatoi, Hazar Khan Khoso, Sayed Muhammad Kamil Shah, Mr. F Clayton,

This book is a compilation of the speeches, questions, and resolutions presented by Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon during his tenure as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1924 to 1927. This book is a tribute to the contributions of Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon, who was a prominent political figure, philanthropist, educationalist and Businessman.

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon's tenure as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1924 to 1927 and as a member Indian Legislative Assembly 1927 to 1942

were marked by his passionate advocacy for the rights and interests of the people of Sindh and Muslims in general. As a legislator, he played an important role in shaping the legislative agenda and introducing legislation that addressed the concerns and needs of his constituents.

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon was known for his eloquence and persuasive speaking style, which earned him the respect and admiration of his colleagues in the council. He was particularly vocal in his support of the education of Muslim children and worked to establish more schools and educational institutions in Sindh.

During his tenure, he also raised important issues such as the need for greater representation of Muslims in government, Jobs and the need to address the economic and social challenges faced by farmers and laborers in Sindh. He was a strong advocate for the rights of minorities and championed their cause both inside and outside the legislative council.

Overall, Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon's time in the Bombay Legislative Council was marked by his unwavering commitment to his principles and his dedication to serving the people of Sindh and the wider Muslim community in India. His contributions to the legislative process and his advocacy for social justice and equality continue to be remembered and celebrated to this day.

The book provides a comprehensive overview of the parliamentary practices and procedures after Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. The speeches and

resolutions of Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon provide valuable insights into the political, social, and economic issues of the time specifically Sind. The book also sheds light on the challenges and opportunities faced by the legislative Councils during the early years of Indian democracy.

The book is an invaluable resource for researchers, scholars, and students of parliamentary practices and history. It provides a unique perspective on the evolution of democratic institutions in India and the role of individuals like Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon in shaping the future of legislatures in sub-continent.

I am profoundly indebted to Ambassador Abdullah Hussain Saeed Haroon who encouraged me to embark on this ground breaking work on the legislative services rendered by his grandfather, Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon to be launched on the completion of 100 years of his parliamentary services.

Aamir Mugheri

14th April, 2023, Karachi

OATH OF OFFICE

18-02-1924

The Council met at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Monday, the 18th February 1924, at 2 p.m.

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimatoolah, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the President, made the prescribed oath of allegiance. The Following members then made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance and took their seats in the Council:-

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD, THE HONOURABLE MR. C.V. MEHTA, THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEANGIR, THE HONOURABLE MR. P.R. CADELL, THE HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GHULAM HUSSEIN HIDAYATULLAH, THE HONOURABLE MR. B.V. JADHAV, THE HONOURABLE MR. ALI MAHOMED KHAN DEHALVI, MR. ABDUL LATIF HAJI HAJRAT KHAN, MR. NAGAPPA ARALLAPA ABDULPURKAR, MR. JOE ADDYMAN, MR. DURGDAS BHOJRAR ADWANI, MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMAD, MR. LAXMAN BALWANT BHOPATKAR, MR. S.K. BOLE, MR. J.P. BUNTER, MR. G.E. CHATFIELD, MR. LAXMAN SHIVRAM CHAUDHRI, KHAN BAHADUR D.B COOPER, MR. V.A. DABHOLKAR, DR. KAWASJI EDULJI DADACHANJI, MR. B. K. DALVI, MR. SHANKAR SHRIKRISHNA DEV, RAO SAHEB

DADUBHAI P, DESAI, MR. MOHANNATH KEDARNATH DIXIT, DR. COSMAS FERNANDEZ, MR. K.S. FRAMJI, MR. NARAYAN RAMJI GUNJAL, HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON, HAJI KHAMISO GUL MAHOMED, MR. R.T. HARRISON, MR. G.Q. HATCH, SIR LAWLESS HEPPER, MR. W.F. HUDSON, KHAN SAHEB KARIMBAKSH ALI MARDAN KHAN JATOI, MR. M.R. JAYAKAR, MR. PURSHOTTAM GOPAL JOSHI, MR. GANGAJIRAO MUKUNDRAO KALBHOR, MR. SHIDDAPPA TOTAPPA KAMBLI, MR. J.B. KANGA, MR. M.D KARKI, MR. J.A. KAY, KAZI ENAITULLAHKHAN KAZI HIDAYATULLAH KHAN, MR. GAYASUDDIN JIAUDDIN KOKANI, MR. VALCHAND RAMCHAND KOTHARI, MR. JAFFERBHOY ABDULLABHAI LALJI, MR. LALJI NARANJI, MR. MAHOMED AYUB SHAH MAHOMED KHUHRO, KHAN SAHEB A.M MANSURI, MR. GAJNAN KRISHNARAO MAVALANKAR, MR. JAYASUKHIAL KRISHNALAL MEHTA, MR. MAGANLAL MOTIRAM MEHTA, MR. A. MONTGOMERIE, MR. L.J. MOUNTFORD, SARDAR GANGADHARRO NARAYANRAO MUJUMDAR, MR. WAMANRAO SITARAM MUKADAM, MUKHI JETHANAND PRITAMDAS, MUKHI JETHANAND PRITAMDAS, MR. S.J. MURPHY, MR. BHASKER RAMCHANDRA NANAL, MR. HIRALAL HARJIVANDAS NAREILWALLA, MR. KHURSHED F. NARIMAN, MR. NAMDEO EKANTH NAVALE, MR. R.S. NEKAJAY, SIR FRANK NELSON, MR. NOOR MAHOMED, MR. ALBERT OLIFFORD OWEN, MR. BHOJSING GURDINOMAL PAHALAJANI, MR. ALLIBHAI ESABHAI PATEL, MR. GORDHANDAS I. PATEL, KHAN BAHADUR JAN MAHOMED KHAN PATHAN, MR. ABDULKADAR IBRAHIM KHAN PATHAN, MR. DONGARSING RAMJI PATIL, PIR RESULBAKSH SHAH, MR. C.B. POOLEY, MR. A. GREVILLE BULLOCKE, MR. V.A. GRANTHAM, MR.

MADHAVRAO BABURAO POWAR, MR. GOVIND BALWANT PRADHAN, MR. R.G. PRADHAN, MR. F.G. PRATT, MR. HOSSEINALLY M. RAHIMTULLA, MR. HARILAL DALSUKHRAM SAHEBA, MR. CHINTAMAN MOHANIRAJ SAPTARISHI, SAYED GHULAM NABI SHAH MAUJALI SHAH, SAYED MUHAMMAD KAMILSHAH KABUL MUHAMMAD SHAH, SAYED SHAHAJADE SAHEB HAIDER SAHEB, MR. SHANKARRAO JAYARAMRAO ZUNJARRAO, MR. RAMCHANDRA DHARAMJI SHINDE, MR. HASSAMAL B. SHIVDASANI, MR. RAMCHANDRA GANESH SOMAN, MR. A.N SURVE, MR. VENKATRAV ANANDRAO SURVE, MR. JETHALAL CHIMANLAL SWAMINARAYAN, MR. PUNJABHAI THAKERSAY, THAKOR OF KERWADA, MR. G.A. THOMAS, DR. MOTIRAM BALKRISHNA VELKAR, MR. CURSETJI NOWROSJI WADIA, MR. G. WILES, MR. E.E. WOODS, KHAN BAHADUR ISMAIL SAHEB MADARSAHEB BEDREKAR, MR. F. CLAYTON

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON BUDGET

21-02-1924

Budget Debate

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (KARACHI CITY)
(ADDRESSED THE HOUSE IN URDU): Mr. President, I am a new member and have come as a representative of sawaraj party, charged by my constituents with the mandate of serving the cause of Motherland and Islam in accordance with the national wishes and inspirations.

The honorable the Finance Member, in paragraph 14 of his speech, has claimed to have made a retrenchment of 28 lakhs; but by reference to the statement of expenditure of last few years, you will find that every year our expenditure on the whole has been increasing instead of decreasing. The retrenchment claimed to have been effected is mere whitewashing. If you look at page 122 of the White Book you will find that in the district police the number of high officials such as assistant superintendents of police in Imperial Service and even European sergeants, is being increased, while

village police stations are being abolished, to the detriment of much-desired security of the villagers. Only recently a deputation of people from Jherruk in Karachi district came to me and personally explained the harm that is likely to be done to them by the abolition of police station.

Looking to the Forest Department figures, you will find that of the total income of 80 lakhs of rupees as much as 62 per cent, namely 50 lakhs, are to be spent on the enormous salaries of high officials. And bear in mind that our forest revenues are a cause of great inconvenience to the poor people living in the neighborhood of forests. The poor villagers are being oppressed by forest laws, and I know of some who have sold away their cattle practically for no value simply because even after selling the ornaments of their women folk they have not been able to pay continuously the Government charges for grazing their cattle in the forests adjoining their villages. Were there no such restrictions you would have an abundant cheap supply of good milk and ghee, so essential for the nation's welfare, and our national problem of cow-protection will be easy of achievement; for instead of spending thousands of rupees on town "gaoshalas" for feeding the cows we can keep them in the neighborhood of forests where they can have good substantial food.

Coming to Excise, I must at once express a hope that, as in Islam intoxicants are haram, the new Mussalmans Excise Minister, the Honourable Mr. Dehlavi, as a true Mussalman, will at once sincerely try for the abolition of liquor traffic and thus ultimately abolish the department, which, now under

his management, is catering for the drunkard and thus working for the moral degradation of the people. In the year 1918-19 our excise revenues amounted to 373 lakhs and they went on increasing in 1919-20 to 398 lakhs and in 1920-21 to 453 lakhs; but in 1921-22 they at once went down to 342 lakhs which is nearly a decrease of 25 per cent. While in the subsequent year 1922-23, they again increased to 422 lakhs. Was not the decrease in 1921-22 due to the peaceful propaganda for prohibition carried on by devoted congress and Khilafat volunteers who were, for this noble work of theirs, rewarded by being imprisoned and at times even molested? Are Government really sincere in their expressions of sympathy for the cause of prohibition? If so, let the Excise Minister at once start a popular propaganda preaching prohibition, or, if he will not do that himself, let him at least promise that the Government would not interfere, as they did in 1921, with the peaceful picketing to be carried on by our Khilafat and Congress volunteers. Would it not be far more profitable to pay those huge amounts, which are now paid to high Excise officials as salaries, to the Congress for organizing a peaceful propaganda in favour of prohibition?

The Honourable the Finance Member, in paragraph 14 of his speech has boasted the Government's great anxiety for organizing a satisfactory system of justice. The hollowness of such assertion is apparent when you know the great hardships of the people in civil litigation which is becoming more costly, and when you know the true tale of the persistent policy of persecution and repression resulting in hundreds of national workers being imprisoned without proper

justice. Sind has suffered and still continues to suffer the most in this respect. Cases under sections 107 and 108, Criminal Procedure Code filed by Police officers are sanctioned by the Collector and tried by a subordinate magistrate who only on the strength of the evidence of a couple of policemen convicts the national worker. Exactly of this type was the recent trial of Sheikh Abdul Majid, Editor of Daily Al-Wahid and Secretary of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, who was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at Hyderabad (Sind) on 17th January last, without being given time even for putting in his written statement, charged as he was with having uttered, sentences, which he never did, in his speech, which although reported by one of the two policemen witnesses were not to be found in the report of the other. I ask, by what name is such a system of justice to be called? Surely, it is not a satisfactory system of justice as the Finance Member says.

The budget, being full of extravagant and unnecessary expenditure, is a most disappointing and unacceptable budget. Of what use will it be for the public health of Karachi, if you construct the Lloyd Avenue by purchasing plots at a heavy cost of Rs. 95,000 in connection with the development of the Artillery Maidan, which wrongly hope to be a remunerative scheme? Moreover, as far as I know, a portion of that Artillery Maidan continues to be under dispute between the Karachi municipality and the Bombay Government. In these days when the problem of house-accommodation is not very acute, why should you spend 21 lakhs of rupees for the housing of officers in Karachi?

The Bombay Development and Sukkur Barrage are schemes of mere speculation; and remember that Ibne-Khaldoon, a great ancient Arab statesman, has proved that when a Government increases its expenditure unnecessarily, it meets it by increasing taxation when discontent spreads, and then speculative schemes are indulged in, which result invariably always in its death. Beware therefore and learn, before it is too late, the lesson from that great ancient Arab historian and statesman whose word holds true to-day as much as it did in the days when he lived.

TREATMENT TO MOULANA HAZRAT MOHANI IN YERAVDA JAIL

05-03-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (KARACHI CITY):

- a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Yeravda Central Prison, Moulana Hazrat Mohani, a prisoner under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, has been confined in a solitary cell in which prisoners awaiting execution of death sentences are generally confined?
- b) Is it a fact that no light is provided in Moulana Hazrat Mohani's cell at night, even at the time of prayers?
- c) Is it a fact that Moulana Hazrat Mohani has been deprived of his ordinary toilet materials, desk for the Quran Shariff, all books and even a jar of water?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD:

- a) Hazrat Mohani was formerly confined in a cell in the section of the prison where condemned prisoners are kept. This was done because he had been detected sending communications to persons outside the prison, and it was necessary to keep him under closest possible observation. He was however transferred to a cell in another section of the Jail a month ago.
- b) No lights are provided in any cells at night.
- c) Hazrat Mohani is undergoing a sentence of rigorous imprisonment and is not entitled to possess private toilet materials. He has never had a desk for the Quran Shariff and has not therefore been deprived of that article. He is deprived of all books except the Quran as books are a privilege granted to well-conducted prisoners (vide Rule 288 of the Bombay Jail Manual) and Hazrat Mohani is not well-conducted as he persistently refuses to work. He is given as much water as he wants and has the extra pot for devotional purposes referred to in Rule 286-A, Bombay Jail Manual.

AMENDMENTS IN KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL 23-07-1924

BILL NO V OF 1924 (A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT, 1886)

Mr. Cowasji Jahangir presented the select committee's report on Bill No V of 1924. The Select committee consisted of nine members as named below:

1. Haji Abdullah Haroon;
2. Mr. B. G. Pahalanjani, in the place of Mr. Advani;
3. Mr. LaljiNaranji, a member of the Bombay Port Trust;
4. Mr. F. Clayton, a member of the Karachi Port Trust;
5. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji;
6. Mr. V. A. Grantham;
7. Mr. W. F. Hudson;
8. Mr. G. A. Thomas;
9. Mr. Cowasji Jahangir

The Honourable Haji Abdullah Haroon moved eight amendments in Karachi Port Trust amendment bill, 1924 which were subsequently passed and are given as under:

01. **HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):**
Sir, the amendment that stood in my name runs as follows:

"For section 7 (1), the following should be substituted:-

"7. (1) of the remaining trustees, four shall be elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, two shall be elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association, two shall be elected by the Karachi Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, one shall be elected alternately by the Karachi Setnarain Piece-Goods Association and the Karachi Indian Sundry Merchants' Association, two shall be elected by the Municipality of Karachi, and three, of whom one shall be non-official Indian, shall be appointed by Government".

"In sub-section (2) of section 7 the words "named in sub-section (1) above" should be substituted for the words "notified in this behalf".

But I beg leave of the Council to move the following amendment instead:

"In clause 4 of the bill in line 10 for the words "four shall be elected by the members for the time being of one of more such Indian Mercantile bodies as the Governor in Council may from time to time notify in this behalf"

substitute the words “two shall be elected by the Indian Merchants’ Association; two shall be elected by the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber”.

“In line 27 of the same clause for the words “and the Indian Mercantile bodies as notified in this behalf” the words “the Indian Merchants’ Association and the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

“In line 30 of the same clause for the words “Indian Mercantile bodies” the words “ of commerce, or such Indian Merchants’ Association, or such Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted”.

Question put and leave granted.

02. HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:

“(1) In clause 4 of the Bill in lines 3,4 and 5 for the words “four shall be elected by the members for the time being of one or more of such Indian Mercantile bodies as the Governor in Council may from time to time notify in this behalf” substitute the words “two shall be elected by the Indian Merchants’ Association; two shall be elected by the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber”.

“(2) In lines 9 and 10 of the same clause for the words “and the Indian Mercantile bodies notified in this behalf” the words “the Indian Merchants’ Association and Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

“(3) In lines 10 and 11 of the same clause for the words “of Commerce, or such Indian Merchants’ Association, or such the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted”

Sir, I do not want to speak much on this, as I hope that are agreed.

03. HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):Sir, I beg to move:

“(1) In clause 5 of the Bill in line 3 for the words “Mercantile bodies”, the words “Merchants’ Association, the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

“(2) In line 5 of the same clause for the words “or of the said Indian Mercantile bodies” the words “of Commerce or of the said Indian Merchants’ Association or of the said Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

“(3) In line 7 of the same clause for the words “the Secretaries to the Indian Mercantile bodies” the words “of Commerce, the Secretary to the Indian Merchants’ Association and the Secretary to the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

“(4) In line 11 of the same clause for the words “or by the Indian Mercantile bodies” the words “of Commerce, or by the Indian Merchants’ Association, or by the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

“(5) In line 15 of the same clause for the words “the Indian Mercantile bodies” the words “of Commerce, or by the Indian Merchants’ Association, or by the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

The Honourable the President: The Honourable member wishes to move an amendment to clause 5 which he has just read to the House. Has the permission of the House to move the amendment?

Question put and leave granted.

04. **HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):**Sir, I formally move the amendment which I just read.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT: Question is that the House do amend the clause 5 in accordance with the amendment which the honourable member has moved.

Question put and agreed to.

05. **HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):**Sir, I beg permission to move:

“In clause 6 of the Bill in line 2 for the words “by the Indian Mercantile bodies” the words “of Commerce and by the Indian Merchants’ Association and by the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT:Has the honourable member permission of the House to move this amendment?

Question is put and leave granted.

06. **HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):**Sir, I formally move the amendment which I just read.

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT:Question is that the House do amend clause 6 in accordance with the amendment which the honourable member has moved.

Question put and agreed to.

Clause 6 as amended put and carried.

07. **HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):**Sir, I beg permission to move:

“In clause 7 of the Bill in lines 7 and 8, for the words “or an Indian Mercantile body” the words “or the Indian Merchants’ Association, or the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted and in line 10 of the same clause for the words “or by the Municipality, or by the Indian Mercantile body” the words “of Commerce, or by the Municipality, or by the Indian Merchants’ Association, or by the Karachi Buyers’ and Shippers’ Chamber” shall be substituted

THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT:Has the honourable member permission of the House to move this amendment?

Question is put and leave granted.

08. **HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):**Sir, I formally move the amendment.

Question put and agreed to.

REVISION SETTLEMENT IN SIND

29-07-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (KARACHI CITY)
(Addressed the house in Urdu): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

“This council recommends to Government that no revision of settlement in Sind be undertaken or enforced before the expiry of 20 years from the date of the last revision”

I place my resolution before the Council in the hope that Government will accept it.

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. M. K. DEHLAVI: To my knowledge the honourable member has made rapid progress in English since last session. It was true that when he spoke at the last session he did not know English. Though he knows English now he speaks in Hindustani.

The Honourable the President: The Honourable Minister could not be aware of the fact that an honourable member may be able to read typed resolutions or typed amendments in English and still

be unable to make a speech in that language. The honourable member has sufficient knowledge to read typed motions and resolutions, but to draw the conclusion from that fact he could address the House in English language would be rather far-fetched. I will call upon the honorable member to resume his speech in Urdu.

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON: I shall first place before the Council the Government Resolution No. 8118, dated the 4th July, 1917, on the Chatfield Committee Report:

“The recommendations of the committee are in close accord with the policy laid down in Government Resolution No. 4321, dated 22nd June, 1901. Government are pleased to accept them and to decide that period of settlement in Sind should normally be for 20 years”

I shall now trace the history of revision settlement since 1874. In 1874, Colonel Merewether, on Captain Fisher's report of Guni taluka, wrote to Bombay Government as follows:

“The term of ten years I consider too short to allow zamindars collecting capital and benefiting by judicious investment of it. Had I to submit the settlement, I should have been inclined to most strongly urge that the settlement should have been introduced and sanctioned for 30 years. I am confident from my knowledge of the country that the cultivation at the end of 30 years would be found largely increased and the position of the people vastly improved”.

The then Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, agreed in this view of the Commissioner, but his two colleagues of the Executive Council disagreed with him and therefore Sind was deprived of justice and 10 years' period was inflicted on Sind under Government Resolution No 6522, dated the 9th September 1893. Then the Collector of Shikarpur in 1898-99 made the following observation:

"Personally I should like to see 20 years, as I am of opinion that the shorter period belies the word settlement, is indeed adverse to any sense of security and tends to prevent capital from being expended on improvements".

In yet another report Mr. Baker wrote:

"I do not agree with the proposal that the settlement be guaranteed for ten years only. I have ventured to submit on former occasions that the revision of rates at such short intervals, revision being usually the same thing as enhancement, causes a feeling of insecurity among landholders, which is regrettable both from the agricultural and political point of view".

Now I shall read the report of the Chatfield Committee. It says:

"Owing to the defective irrigational system in Sind he (the zamindar) can as a rule cultivate not more than one-third of his holding annually. Thus the while holding is cultivated...."

The honourable the President: the honourable member is reading extracts in English so fluently that

I may have to reconsider my decision of allowing him to address in Urdu.

Haji Abdullah Haroon:

"Once in three years and thrice in the decade. The ten years' period really is equivalent to little more than three years of cultivation"

You may be aware, Sir, that in 1874 the Commissioner in Sind had recommended that there should be a settlement after 20 years. Personally I think there should be a settlement till at least 30 years have elapsed. There is a report of resolution made by Government in 1901 in which Government laid down this policy that 20 years' settlement should be made, which was also suggested in the Chatfield Report.

Now I come to the resolution which we passed in this Council at the last session in connection with this subject. In it we decided that no revision of settlement should take place until a full and proper investigation is made into whole subject by a committee. I want that until the committee fully investigates and comes to a conclusion, no action should be taken towards undertaking any revision settlement. That principle should be applied to Sind. Now, Sir, there are other members from Sind here who would be able to explain the position of Sind zamindars to the House even better than I can do. It is a matter of common knowledge, Sir, that they often try to be in the good graces of Government officers, they often try to curry their favour, they often want to please them. Under these circumstances, I hope there will be no difficulty in the House passing my resolution which concerns

the Sind zamindars unanimously. This resolution does not ask for any favour to be done by Government, Sir, but it only asks for what is absolutely reasonable and fair, and I specially appeal to the Government benches to support and accept this proposal, if they remember and appreciate the fact that they always want to and they always can rely on the vote of these Sind zamindar members on any proposal that they may bring before this House (laughter). They are absolutely sure of these members' vote whatever the rest of House may think of any proposal coming from the Government. They never betray Government by voting against them (laughter) and at least for this reason, if for no other, I hope Government benches will do them a good turn by accepting this resolution of mine which will benefit the Sind zamindars. They deserve special help from Government in view of the reasons I have advanced, and I think Government will do well in their own interests not to give any cause for discontent among the Sind zamindars. There is some discontent already and the Government ought to see that the discontent does not spread. I would point out the Government that there is considerably greater discontent throughout Sind in regard to this settlement matter than Government is probably aware of, or can come to know about, through their officers or otherwise. I do not want that this discontent should spread further. I again appeal to the Government benches, therefore to give their support to my resolution which I trust will meet with the approval of the whole House.

MINUTES OF DISSENT OF MR. HAJI ABDOOLA HAROON, M.L.C

19-02-1925

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon was member of the Parliamentary select committee to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886. As a member of select committee Haji Abdullah Haroon wrote a note of dissent, which was made part of record of Bombay Legislative Council.

1. As regards the adequacy of the representation of Indian interests and the propriety of naming the Indian mercantile bodies, to be given representation on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi, I do not agree with my colleagues.
2. To secure adequate representation of Indian Commercial interests which is the object of the bill, majority of the members of the board of trustees should be Indian non-officials.
3. I therefore suggest that in section 5 the number should be raised from 14 to 15, so that there should be eight Indian non-officials and seven other members on the board of Karachi Port Trust, as shown by me in paragraph 5.

4. I agree that registration as a company or association should be a necessary precedent to any mercantile body being given the right to elect a trustee or trustees to the board and therefore I accept provision made to this effect in the new-subsection 2 to section 7 in clause 4 of the bill. And exactly because such a condition has been explicitly mentioned thereby, I am of opinion that in sub-section 1 of section 7, those important Indian mercantile bodies must be clearly named which deserve to be given the right of representation which right of course will be exercised only when requirements of sub-section 2 of section 7 are fulfilled.

5. Therefore I am of opinion that section 7 (1) in clause 4 of the bill should read as follows:

“7. (1) Of the remaining trustees, 4 shall be elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, 2 shall be elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants Association, 2 shall be elected by the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber, 1 shall be elected alternately by the Karachi Satnarian Piece Good Association and the Karachi Indian Sundry Merchants Association, 2 shall be elected by the Municipality of Karachi, and 3, of whom one shall be a non-official Indian, shall be appointed by Government.

And further that in new sub-section 2 of section 7 for the words “notified in this behalf” read the words “named in subsection 1 above.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE IN KARACHI

25-10-1924

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): (a) with reference to their reply to part (e) of Mr. B. G. Pahalajani’s question regarding grant of compensatory allowances at Karachi (page 1105, Council Debates, Vol. XI) will Government be pleased to state whether they have finished re-examination of the question of the existing local allowances in the places to which Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2837, dated 5th December 1923 refers; if so, with what result; if not, when is the re-examination likely to be completed?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken into consideration the question of giving retrospective effect to their orders?

(c) If so, from what date do they intend to give orders?

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a), (b) and (c) The examination is not yet complete.

APPLICATION OF WAKF PROPERTY ACT TO BOMBAY

25-10-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to make the Act No. XLII of 1923 (an Act to make provision for the better management of Wakf properties) applicable to the Bombay presidency in accordance with the resolution on the subject which was passed by this Council in March 1924? If so, when?

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. V. JADHAV: the attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to question put by the honourable member for Hyderabad district, Mr. Noor Mahomed, at the session held in August 1924 and printed on pages 833 of Volume XII, Part XI, of the Official Report of the Bombay Legislative Council Debates.

PAY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KARACHI

25-10-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken on the representation of the Karachi Municipality sent to the Commissioner in Sind proposing a higher scale of pay for its primary schools teachers than the one already sanctioned by Government?

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. V. JADHAV: The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to place the Karachi Municipality's scheme before the Committee appointed by the Government, to consider certain issues in connection with the revision of pay of primary schools teachers, in pursuance of an amendment to a resolution on the subject passed by the Legislative Council in March last.

TAGAI

25-10-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (KARACHI CITY):
Will Government be pleased to furnish in a tabular form the amount allotted to each of the divisional Commissioner during the years 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25 respectively for the purpose of giving tagai grants in the shape of land improvement loans, agriculturists' loans and co-operative societies' agricultural loans respectively and the amounts actually spent in each Division for the above purposes during the aforesaid years?

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence: The allotments made to the divisional Commissioners for loans under Class I of the Provincial Advance and Loan Account during the last three years are as follows:-

| Division | 1922-23 Rs. | 1923-24 Rs. | 1924-25 Rs. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Commissioner, N.D | 8,20,500 | 3,00,000 | 2,26,000 |
| Commissioner, C.D | 10,74,000 | 3,00,000 | 5,26,000 |
| Commissioner, S.D | 4,30,800 | 2,00,000 | 3,38,000 |
| Commissioner in Sind | 10,00,000 | 3,00,000 | 3,00,000 |
| Co-operative Societies | 3,00,000 | 3,50,000 | 3,50,000 |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| under Land Improvement Loans Act through the Central Co-operative Bank | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

The following amounts were actually spent in each division during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24:-

| Division | 1922-23 Rs. | 1923-24 Rs. |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Commissioner, Northern Division | 31,500 | 64,658 |
| Commissioner, Southern Division | 1,63,265 | 1,26,844 |
| Commissioner, Central Division | 78,704 | 1,55,905 |
| Commissioner in Sind | 9,94,171 | 3,52,474 |
| Co-operative Societies under Land Improvement Loans Act through the Central Co-operative Bank | 1,02,471 | 1,10,700 |

FIGURES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

25-10-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):

- a) Will Government be pleased to furnish in a tabular form the figures of all heads and their main sub-heads of revenue and expenditure concerning Sind and the rest of the presidency of Bombay respectively, for any one of the last five years for which actual figures may be available exclusive of the Central Government account?
- b) Will they be pleased to furnish similar figures as regards the Central Government account also, if possible?

THE HONOURABLE MR. H. S LAWRENCE:

- a) Attention is invited to the replies given in February 1921 and July 1922 and printed at pages 39 and 224 of the Legislative Council Debates to a somewhat similar question asked by Khan Saheb Shah Nawaz Bhutto. The

extraction and compilation of information of this character involves very considerable labour in Accountant General's office, and Government are not therefore prepared to collect the information anew in the slightly different form required by the honourable member.

- b) Government are not in a position to give the required information which concerns the accounts of the Government of India.

**STATEMENT SHOWING PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE IN
SIND FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1919-20**

(Figures are in Lakhs)

| Major Heads | 1910- 11 | 1911- 12 | 1912- 13 | 1913- 14 | 1914- 15 | 1915- 16 | 1916- 17 | 1917- 18 | 1918- 19 | 1919- 20 | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 1- Refunds and Drawbacks | 1.1 | | .3 | .8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 21.2 |
| 2- Assignments and Compensation | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 175.8 |
| 3- Land Revenue | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 196.2 |
| 6- Stamps | .2 | .2 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | 2.9 |
| 7- Excise | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 17.6 |
| 10- Income Tax | | | | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .5 | 1.3 |
| 11- Forest | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 22.5 |
| 12- Registration | .4 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .6 | .7 | 4.8 |
| 18- General Administration | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 15.2 |
| 19A- Law and Justice- courts of law. | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 75.5 |

| Major Heads | 1910- 11 | 1911- 12 | 1912- 13 | 1913- 14 | 1914- 15 | 1915- 16 | 1916- 17 | 1917- 18 | 1918- 19 | 1919- 20 | Total |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 19B- Law and Justice- Jails | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 35.2 |
| 20- Police | 17.6 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 21.8 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 24.7 | 28.3 | 216.2 |
| 21- Ports and Pilotage | .3 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .4 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 2.5 |
| 22- Education | 7.2 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 18.2 | 10.3 | 114.5 |
| 22A- Medical | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 30.4 |
| 24B- Sanitation | | | | | | | | 1.5 | .9 | 4.5 | 6.9 |
| 25- Political | | .1 | .6 | .1 | | | | | .2 | .1 | 1.1 |
| 26A- Agriculture | | | | | | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 9.9 |
| 26B- Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments | .7 | .6 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .4 | .8 | 7.4 |
| 29- Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 43.0 |
| 30- Stationary and Printing | .8 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.2 |
| 32- Miscellaneous | .1 | .3 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .4 | .6 | 1.0 | 3.6 |

| Major Heads | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | Total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 33- Famine Relief-Public Works | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42- Major Works-Irrigation | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 58.6 |
| 43-Irrigation-Minor Works and Navigation. | 13.2 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 130.4 |
| 45- Civil Works | 9.0 | 10.6 | 16.7 | 14.9 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 19.3 | 133.0 |
| Total | 106.0 | 108.9 | 123.2 | 125.0 | 130.6 | 126.0 | 126.2 | 139.4 | 158.4 | 191.2 | 13,34.9 |

STATEMENT SHOWING PROVINCIAL REVENUE IN SIND
FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING 1919-20

(Figures are in Lakhs)

| Major Heads | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | Total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| I-Land Revenue | 76.4 | 79.0 | 73.3 | 85.8 | 76.1 | 82.3 | 92.9 | 74.6 | 62.0 | 81.3 | 783.5 |
| IV-Stamps | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 59.5 |
| V- Excise | 17.5 | 20.5 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.1 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 27.2 | 30.6 | 35.0 | 240.1 |
| VIII- Income Tax | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 15.8 | 57.2 |
| IX- Forest | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 50.8 |
| X-Registration | .5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1. | 12.4 |
| XII-Interest | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | .7 | 1.1 | 13.6 |
| XVI-A- Law and Justice- Courts of Law. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 14.4 |
| XVI B-Law and Justice-Jails | .3 | .3 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .4 | 1.0 | .7 | .7 | 6.0 |
| XVII- Police | .3 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .4 | .6 | .7 | .2 | .2 | .2 | 3.7 |
| XVIII-Ports and Pilotage | | | | | | .2 | .4 | .5 | .4 | .4 | 2.0 |

| Major Heads | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | Total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| XIX- Education | .5 | .6 | .6 | .6 | .8 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .6 | 5.8 |
| XX-A- Medical | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | 2.4 |
| XX-B- Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| XXI-A- Agriculture | | | | | | .1 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .7 | 1.7 |
| XXI-B- Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | | | .1 | .1 | .1 | .9 |
| XXII- Receipts in aid of Superannuation etc. | .5 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .7 | .8 | .7 | .9 | .8 | 6.5 |
| XXIII-Stationary and Printing | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .5 | .3 | 2.3 |
| XXV-Miscellaneous | .1 | | .1 | | | | | .4 | .1 | .5 | 1.2 |
| XXIX- Irrigation-Major Works. | .9 | .8 | .8 | 1.0 | .8 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.1 | 9.3 |
| XXX- Irrigation-Minor Works and Navigation | .8 | .8 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .8 | .9 | .7 | .7 | 7.7 |
| XXXI- Civil Works | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .7 | .7 | 4.3 |
| Total | 111.1 | 118.4 | 115.1 | 128.2 | 117.2 | 126.1 | 140.8 | 133.0 | 134.4 | 161.0 | 12,85.3 |

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INDIAN JAILS COMMITTEE

24-10-1924

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee-

- What arrangements have been made to give religious instructions to Hindu and Mahomedan in the Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Sukkur and Shikarpore prisons and to the Sind Convict Gang?
- If special men have been appointed for the purposes, what are their names and qualifications?
- Whether any advisory board has been appointed for the purpose of revising the sentences of long-term prisoners confined in different prisons in Sind? If so, who are its members?

- d. Whether any rules have been made regarding the appointment of visitors of jails and their duties? If so, will Government be pleased to lay a copy of such rules on the table?
- e. Who are the official and non-official visitors of the Karachi District Prison, including any lady visitor?
- f. Have all prisoners of this presidency who were transported to the Andamans been brought back to the presidency? If not, how many of them are still serving their sentences in the Andamans and why have they not been brought back?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) and (b) Information is being obtained.

(c) Yes. The Advisory Committees have been appointed in the case of the following prisons in Sind:
- Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Sind Convict Gang. The Committee consists of three officials and two nominated local members. The officials consist of the Inspector General of Prisons, the District Magistrate, and the District Judge. The names of the nominated local members are as follows:-

Hyderabad Central Prison and Sind Convict Gang:-
Rao Bahadur Chatursingh Aimal and Diwan Chandumal Gopaldas

Karachi Prison:- Khan Bahadur K. H. Katrak and Mr. Gidumal Fatechand.

Sukkur Prison:- Khan Bahadur Pirbaksh, C.I.E. (Sukkur).

Rao Saheb Amarsing Mulsingh (Shikarpur)

(d) A reference is invited to Rules 335 and 338 of the Bombay Jail Manual.

(e) As regards official visitors, a reference is invited to rule 334 of the Bombay Jail Manual. The following are the non-official visitors:-

1. Sir Jehangir H. Kothari
2. Rao Saheb Shewaram Dewanmal
3. Khan Bahadur K. H. Katrak.
4. Mir Ayub Khan Jam Mir Khan.
5. Mr. Alijah Alidina Ali Mahomed.
6. Sher Kimatrai Assanmal.

(f) Information is being obtained.

Haji Abdullah Haroon: On what principle do Government nominate visitors of jails?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: The Commissioner nominates the most suitable persons.

Mr. R. D. Shinde: s regards Sir Jehangir Kothari, are Government aware that this gentleman is always out of India, totting the globe all over?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: Not always; I have seen him in India.

APPLICATION OF BOMBAY PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION ACT

24-10-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) What are the areas in the Presidency to which the Bombay Act XI of 1923 (Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act) has been made applicable, mentioning date of application in each case?
- b) In how many cases has any action been taken in each area under that Act up to 30th June 1924, mentioning the section of the Act and the nature and the result of such action in each case?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD:(a) The provisions of sections 2,3,4,5 and 7, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 8, and sections 10 and 11 of the Act have been extended to the towns of Karachi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad and Belagaum and to the Bombay Suburban District by Government Notification No. 3015, dated the 6th March 1924.

(b) Information has been called for.

MUNICIPAL BILL FOR KARACHI

23-10-1924

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) What stage has been reached in the matter of the drafting of new Municipal Bill for the city of Karachi?
- b) When is what bill expected to be introduced in the Council?
- c) Do Government intend to give the Karachi municipality an opportunity to consider the bill before it is introduced in the Council?
- d) Is it a fact that a draft of that bill was made in 1921; and if so, what has been its fate?

HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GHULAM HUSSAIN:

- a) A draft Bill has been prepared and is being revised in accordance with the decisions of Government on certain questions connected therewith.

b) and c) That draft Bill will be referred to the Karachi Municipality for its remarks before it is introduced in the Council.

d) Yes, the draft was found to be unsatisfactory and was consequently rejected.

Mr. D. B. ADWANI: Have three years been found to be insufficient to draft the bill?

HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GHULAM HUSSAIN: the special officer that was appointed merely copied down sections of various Acts, some from the Bombay City Municipal Act and some from the Rangoon Municipal Act, and we there was no coherence. We had to scrap the whole draft, and we have no in hand quite a new bill for Karachi. That must naturally take some time, as it must be put in the legal form. We have only one Legal Remembrancer. If the honourable House allows us to appoint more than one Legal Remembrancer we can draft bill earlier.

Mr. D. B. ADWANI: Will it take two or three years more?

HONOURABLE KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GHULAM HUSSAIN: Will the honourable member read the reply? It is ready now.

SUPPLY OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS TO NEWSPAPERS

20-10-1924

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) Which newspapers and other periodicals published in the Bombay Presidency are supplied free with all Government publications, including the Administration Reports and the "Bombay Government Gazette", and which are not supplied with the same?
- b) Is it a fact that the daily newspapers the "Al-Wahid", the "Hindoo" and the "New Times" in Sind are not supplied free with the Bombay Government Gazette and the Sind Official Gazette?
- c) If the reply to (b) be in the affirmative, will Government to the replies to questions put by him during the last session of the Council?

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEHangIR:

(a) Two lists (Appendix 43A) are attached showing the newspapers which are supplied free of cost with the Bombay Government Gazette and the Sind Official Gazette respectively. Most of these papers are also supplied with such of the other Government publications (including administration reports) as are of special interest to the papers and specifically asked for by them.

(b) Yes.

(c) The policy of Government is to supply the Gazette to those papers only whose circulations are over 1,000.

**RESOLUTION BY HAJI
ABDULLAH HAROON,
M.L.C
19-02-1925**

Following resolutions were submitted by Haji Abdullah Haroon which became part of the agenda

1. This council recommends to Government to issue instructions to all government Department and officers to send their official advertisement for publication to all provincial daily newspaper irrespective to the political opinion which they represent.

2. This council recommends to government that for the Musalman community (Sunnis and Shias) sectional holiday should be sectioned for the following important festival:

- a) Shabi-Mairaj,
- b) Shabi-Qadar,
- c) Juma-tul-wida,
- d) Hajj,

3. This council to recommends to Government that the Karachi and Bombay port trust act be so amended that the proceedings of the meeting of the Karachi and Bombay port trust be open to the press and public.

4. This council to recommends to Government that they be pleased to empower the municipality of Karachi to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their jurisdiction.

5. This council recommends to His Excellency the governor in council the removal of this disqualification, with respect to candidature at municipal local board and legislative Council election of persons convicted of political or other offences not involving moral turpitude and sentenced to any term of imprisonment.

6. This council recommends to Government to supply the individual members of this council such special reports and publications as census reports history of services of Gazetted officers, Bombay Gazetters Departmental manuals, all edition of the Bombay civil list, etc., which are now not supplied to them.

7. This council to recommends to Government to supply free of cost all Government publication, ordinarily supplied to the members of the legislative council to the editors of all daily newspaper in the Bombay Presidency, include Sind.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC SPEECHES

24-02-1925

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): Will the Government be pleased to state-

- a) Whether it is a fact that there is a Standing Order of the Commissioner in Sind that the Government reporters taking notes of political speeches delivered in public should get their notes attested by one or more responsible local non-officials?
- b) If so, was that procedure adopted by those reported to the authorities the speech foe which Shaikh Abdul Majid Sahib, the then Secretary of Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee and Editor of Daily "Al-Wahid", Karachi, was sentenced by the City Magistrate of Hyderabad, Sind, on 17th January 1924 to suffer 12 months' imprisonment for refusal to furnish securities for good behavior?
- c) If so, what are the names of the non-officials who attested the notes made by the police in

this case, and why were they not produced in court as prosecution witness?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD:

(a) The Commissioner issued instructions to the District Magistrate that every effort should be made to have the police reports of speeches corroborated by independent witnesses. The District Magistrates were informed at the same time that in cases where independent witnesses were not procurable, there should be no legal objection to reliance being placed solely on the evidence of responsible police officers.

(b) and (c) There were no independent witnesses available. The evidence of the police officers was held sufficient.

VERNACULAR SCHOOL MASTERS IN SIND

24-02-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to furnish-

- a) The number of vernacular schools masters, Hindu and Mussalman, respectively, in each of the seven districts of Sind;
- b) The number of post offices managed by school masters belonging respectively to the same communities;
- c) The number of school masters belonging respectively to the said communities who have been promoted to the selection grade during the last three years;
- d) The number of school masters belonging respectively to the said communities, who have been posted in a district other than that in which their native place is situated?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. JADHAV: A statement giving the required information is laid on the Council Table.

The above quoted statement is given hereunder:

Appendix

| No. | Name of District | Number of Vernacular School Masters | | Number of Post Offices managed by School Masters | | Number of School Masters promoted to selection grades | | Number of School Masters posted in a district other than that in which their native place is situated | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| | | Hindu | Mussal-mans | Hindu | Mussal-mans | Hindu | Mussal-mans | Hindu | Mussal-mans |
| 1. | Karachi | 109 | 65 | 15 | 4 | 3 | -- | 32 | 18 |
| 2. | Hyderabad | 172 | 137 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 38 | 9 |
| 3. | Nawabshah | 178 | 126 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 4. | Thar and Parkar | 103 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| 5. | Sukkur | 375 | 192 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Larkana | 303 | 252 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 |
| 7. | Jacobabad | 59 | 119 | 1 | 3 | | | 28 | 21 |
| | Total | 1,299 | 908 | 82 | 33 | 11 | 6 | 123 | 64 |

LIQUOR SHOPS

24-02-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to furnish the total number of shops, hotels, or refreshment rooms licensed to sell country liquors and foreign, respectively, as they stood on the 1st of April 1920 and the 1st of April 1924, respectively, throughout the Bombay Presidency including Sind?

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. M. K DEHLAVI: Information as to the number of shops, etc., on the 1st April 1920 has already been supplied.

A statement giving similar information for 1st April 1924 is appended hereunder:

Statement showing the number of licenses is force throughout the Bombay Presidency including Sind on 1st April 1924.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Country Liquor | 1,772 |
| Foreign Liquor | 301 |
| Hotels | 40 |
| Refreshment 100ms (including Railway Refreshment Rooms) | 107 |

HOLLAND GHEE

24-02-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a paragraph under the heading of "Banavati Ghee" appearing on page 4 of the "Al-Wahid" of Karachi, dated the 31st August 1924, alleging that as elsewhere in India, so in Karachi imitation ghee is imported from Holland and is being sold?

(b) What has been the total imports so far of that kind of ghee in Karachi and in Bombay, respectively?

(c) Have the Government got that ghee analysed by the Chemical Analyser to satisfy themselves if its consumption is not detrimental to the health of the people?

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. V. JADHAV: (a) No.

| | cwt. | Lbs. | |
|--|------|------|--|
|--|------|------|--|

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|----|--|
| (b) Karachi | 1,868 | -- | |
| Bombay | 27,049 | 77 | |

(c) Yes.

RELIEF MEASURES IN SIND

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City):(a) Will Government be pleased to furnish, in a tabular form, a statement of estimated loss and damage to the crops and cattle, other properties and the lives of the people in each of the talukas in Sind, on account of the recent floods and heavy rains in Sind?

(b) What relief measures have been or are intended to be adopted by Government to help the distressed people?

(c) If they have not begun any relief measures themselves, have they encouraged or assisted the efforts made by the Congress committee or any other private agencies for the purpose of mitigating the hardships of the distressed people?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. V. MEHTA: (a) The information is being obtained.

(b) and (c) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the reply given to question of the honourable member for Hyderabad district which is reproduced below:

“Government is aware. The final report of the Commissioner regarding the amount of the damage and the various measures of relief which he considers necessary is yet awaited. In the meanwhile the following orders have been passed:

1. That permission be given on the block system.
2. That free grants of timber be made for rebuilding houses.
3. That reserved forests should be thrown open for grazing where necessary.
4. That suspensions of arrears of revenue and takavi be freely given.
5. That fresh takavi grants be freely made. An additional allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 has been made for this purpose.

Flood relief Funds have been started at Karachi and other towns”.

OCCUPIED ASSESSED LANDS IN SIND

02-03-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state what was the area of the total occupied, assessed land, in the year 1912-13 and in the last year, in each of the districts of Sind and what part of such area in each district was occupied by Mussalman and by Hindu holders respectively in each of the above two years?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C. V. MEHTA: The requisite information is contained in the appended statement as shown below:

Statement Showing the Total Area Of Occupied Assessed Land Held by Hindu and Mahomedans Respectively In the Years 1912-13 and 1923-24

| Name of District | Total Area of Occupied Assessed Land in Acres | | Total Area of Occupied Assessed Land Held By Hindu in Acres | | Total Area of Occupied Assessed Land Held By Mahomedans in Acres | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| | 1912-13 | 1923-24 | 1912-13 | 1923-24 | 1912-13 | 1923-24 |
| Karachi | 499,114 | 510,902 | 125,918 | 133,002 | 373,196 | 377,900 |
| Hyderabad | 1,090,746 | 1,064,377 | 266,018 | 286,737 | 824,728 | 777,640 |
| Nawabshah | 1,171,842 | 1,157,876 | 366,905 | 417,161 | 804,937 | 740,715 |
| Sukkur | 703,646 | 729,215 | 190,648 | 221,717 | 512,998 | 507,498 |
| Larkana | 1,118,125 | 1,159,791 | 299,240 | 330,276 | 818,885 | 829,515 |
| Thar Parkar | 1,961,343 | 2,115,989 | 736,729 | 852,287 | 1,224,614 | 1,263,611 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 953,295 | 972,158 | 111,341 | 155,233 | 841,954 | 816,925 |
| Total | 7,498,111 | 7,710,217 | 2,096,799 | 2,396,413 | 5,401,312 | 5,313,804 |

CENSORING OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S POST

02-03-1925

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City):(a) Will Government be pleased to state-

- Whether it is a fact that the post of the Central Khilafat Committee, and the "Khilafat" Press are censored in Bombay?
- If so, under what law, by whose orders, and for what reasons is such action being taken and how long is it to continue?
- Are Government aware that the delay caused by such action entails great inconvenience to the said committee and the said press?
- Are Government aware that even the daily newspapers and other periodicals, subscribed for by the addressees, are so censored and reach them only when the news they bring becomes too stale?

- e) Are Government aware that the post, so censored and delayed, does not bear the post-mark of the date on which it is delivered to the addressees but that the post-mark of the date on which it is delivered to the addresses but that the post-mark on it always bears a previous date? If so, why is that done?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD:

Government are not prepared to give any information on these questions.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PILGRIMS TO MECCA

07-03-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state –

- a) How many medical men have been appointed by them at Kamaran for the medical examination of pilgrims to Mecca and at what cost?
- b) Is it a fact that the pilgrims are twice examined, first at the port of embarkation and then at Aden before reaching Kamaran?
- c) What is the amount of pilgrim dues which every pilgrim has to pay at Kamaran while there for medical examination?

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEHangIR:

- a) The following medical stadd has been sanctioned by the Government of India in connection with the kamaran Lazaretto:-

(i) Permanent

1 Chief Medical Officer at Rs. 750-50-1,000 per mensem

- 1 Medical Officer at Rs. 450-50-700 per mensem
- 1 Lady Doctor at Rs. 450-50-700 per mensem
- 1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 150-10-290 per mensem
- 1 Laboratory Assistant and Compounder at Rs. 100-5-150 per mensem

(ii) Temporary

- 1 Medical Officer at Rs. 450 per mensem
- 3 Sub-Assistant Surgeons at double Indian pay per mensem (average about Rs. 200 per mensem)
- 1 Compounder (if necessary) at Rs. 75 per mensem.
- 1 Cook at Rs. 30 per mensem
- 1 Female servant (if necessary) at Rs. 30 per mensem
- 1 Dhobi at Rs. 30 per mensem
- 2 Male Attendants at Rs. 30 each per mensem
- 1 Messenger at Rs. 20 per mensem
- 1 Head Sweeper at Rs. 25 per mensem
- 2 Nurses at Rs. 100 each
- b) It is a fact that pilgrims are medically examined at the port of embarkation. Inquiry is being made as to whether they are examined again at Aden.
- c) Rs. 10

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THAR AND PARKAR OFFICIALS

13-03-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will the Government be pleased to state-

- a) Whether their attention has been drawn to an editorial note under heading of "Motor cars of zamindars" published on page 5 of the "Mussalman" of Mirpurkhas, dated 29th December 1924, alleging that in the Thar and Parkar district of Sind some Government officials have been using the motor cars of zamindars under the threat of doing harm to them;
- b) Whether it is a fact that the Collector of the Thar and Parkar district has received such a complaint from some zamindars;
- c) Whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter?

THE HONOURABLE MR. C.V MEHTA:
Information has been called for.

GARRIWALAS IN KARACHI

20-07-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) How many police cases were filed against motor car drivers and garriwalas in Karachi, in the last two years;
- b) How many of them resulted in conviction and how many of them in acquittal of the accused;
- c) Whether it is a fact that garriwalas have been complaining against police zulum, and on that account went on strike in Karachi last year.

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD: a), b) and c) Information is being obtained.

MUSLIM TRUSTS IN GOVERNMENT CHARGE

20-07-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will the Government be pleased to furnish in a tabular form a statement of the Muslim trusts for educational or other charitable purposes in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, under their own management, under the management of persons appointed for the purpose by them, and under the management of others, respectively, giving the following details in each case:-

- a. The original value of the trust property and its present value;
- b. By whom endowed;
- c. How invested and the annual net income realized from them;
- d. The purpose of which the trust property is to be utilized and whether it continues to be utilized;
- e. The names of the trustees or managers?

THE HONOURABLE MR. B. V. JADHAV: The information is furnished in the accompanying statement as shown below:

- a. The value of the property cannot be given, as the building is under construction.
- b. By Mahomedans of the district.
- c. No income is derived. The amount collected is spent on construction as the work is going on. More money is required to finish up the work.
- d. For Masjid purpose
- e.
 - 1. Syed Ghulam Nabi Shah
 - 2. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Babu
 - 3. Mehar Mahomed Ali
 - 4. Mahomed Sidik

PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN SIND

06-08-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) The names of the ancient monuments which have been declared by them to be protected monuments in Sind under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (No. VII of 1904);
- b) The names of those monuments, if any, in respect of which a declaration once made by them as stated in (a) was subsequently withdrawn?

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEHangIR:
Information is given in Annexure as shown below:

**Names of Ancient Monuments which have been
declared protected in Sind under the Ancient
Monuments Preservation Act**

(No. VII of 1904)

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|-----------|---|---|----------------|
| 1. | Hyderabad | Hyderabad | Tomb of Ghulamshah Kalhora | I (a) |
| 2. | Do | Do | Tomb of Ghulam Nabikhan Kalhora | I (a) |
| 3. | Do | Do | Tomb of Sarfarazkhan Kalhora | I (a) |
| 4. | Do | Do | Haram of Mirs in the Hyderabad fort | I (a) |
| 5. | Do | Do | Three tombs in the Hyderabad fort | II (a) |
| 6. | Do | Do | Two enclosures containing tombs of Talpur Mirs | II (b) |
| 7. | Do | Do | Ruins of old city at Badin (Southern half of No 59) | II (a) |
| 8. | Do | Daulatpur | Buddhist stupa | I (a) |
| 9. | Do | Do | Tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhora | I (a) |
| 10. | Do | Gaja (a few miles from Tando Muhammad Khan) | Buddhist stupa | I (a) |
| 11. | Do | Tando Allahyar | Tomb of Ensign David Irving | I (a) |

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|-----------|----------|---|----------------|
| 12. | Do | Do | Tomb of Charles James Reginald George, son of Apothecary Lewis George | I (a) |
| 13. | Nawabshah | Mirukhan | Thul | I (a) |
| 14. | Do | Sakrand | Shrine at Mian Jio | III |
| 15. | Do | Do | Syed-jo-kubo | III |
| 16. | Do | Shahpur | Kubo Mir Shahdad | I (a) |
| 17. | Karachi | Thatta | Dabgir Masjid | II (a) |
| 18. | Do | Do | Jumma Masjid | |
| 19. | Do | Do | Jam Nizamuddin's Tomb | I (a) |
| 20. | Do | Do | Bardari | I (a) |
| 21. | Do | Do | Nawab Amir Khalil Khan's tomb | I (a) |
| 22. | Do | Do | Nawab Isa Khan's Tomb | I (a) |
| 23. | Do | Do | Nawab Surfa Khan's tomb | I (a) |
| 24. | Do | Do | Tughral Beg's tomb | I (a) |
| 25. | Do | Do | Mirza Jani Beg's tomb | I (a) |

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|----------|--------------|--|----------------|
| 26. | Do | Do | Tombs of Zenana of Nawab Isa Khan | I (a) |
| 27. | Do | Do | Mirza Isa Khan's tomb | I (a) |
| 28. | Do | Do | Kalan Kot | II (a) |
| 29. | Do | Do | Grave of Edward Cooke | I (a) |
| 30. | Do | Mirpur Sakro | Sasuin-jo-Takor | III |
| 31. | Do | Do | Jam Bijar's fort (Otak) | III |
| 32. | Do | Thatta | Stone tomb with a dome on stone pillars by the side of Mirza Jani Beg's tomb | II (a) |
| 33. | Karachi | Thatta | Brick Masjid and enclosures near Nawab Sarfa Khan's tomb supposed to be the tomb of Syed Amir Khan | II (a) |
| 34. | Do | Do | Large brick dome near Khali Khan's tomb | I (a) |
| 35. | Do | Do | Stone tomb with enclosure to the south of Mirza Isa Khan's tomb | I (a) |

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|----------|----------|--|----------------|
| 36. | Do | Do | Stone tomb with enclosure to the north of Mirza Isa Khan's tomb | II (a) |
| 37. | Do | Do | Brick tomb near the tomb of Aulia Pir | II (a) |
| 38. | Do | Do | Tomb with superstructure on stone pillars to the north of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin | II (a) |
| 39. | Do | Do | Brick structure to the north of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin | II (a) |
| 40. | Do | Do | Two pavilions on stone pillars over tombs to the southwest of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin | II (a) |
| 41. | Do | Do | Tomb of Mubarak Khan, son of Jam Nizamuddin to the west of the dome No 09 | I (a) |
| 42. | Do | Do | Brick dome to the north of the tomb of Mubarak Khan | II (a) |

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|----------|----------|--|----------------|
| 43. | Do | Do | Tomb and compound wall of yellow stone at a distance from and to the south of the tomb of Jam Nizamuddin | II (a) |
| 44. | Do | Do | Tomb and enclosure to the south-west of the above No. 13 | II (a) |
| 45. | Do | Do | Tomb and enclosure to the west of above No 14 | II (a) |
| 46. | Do | Do | Brick dome to the south of the above No 15 | III |
| 47. | Do | Do | Tomb and compound wall of yellow stone to the south of the above No 16 | II (a) |
| 48. | Do | Do | Stone dome on six pillars to the east of Baba Isa's tomb | II (a) |
| 49. | Do | Do | Stone tomb to the west of Baba Isa's tomb | II (a) |

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|----------|-------------------------|--|----------------|
| 50. | Do | Do | Stone dome on eight pillars to the south-west of Baba Isa's tomb | II (a) |
| 51. | Do | Mango Pir | Stone tomb with a dome on stone pillars | II (a) |
| 52. | Do | Between Landi and Sanro | Chaukhandi tomb | II (a) |
| 53. | Larkana | Khudabad | Tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhora and its adjoining Masjid | II (a) |
| 54. | Do | Do | Jumma Masjid | II (a) |
| 55. | Do | Sehwan | The Fort | II (a) |
| 56. | Do | Mitho-Dero | Jhukar mound | II (a) |
| 57. | Do | Mohenjodaro | Buddhist stupa | II (a) |
| 58. | Do | Do | Buddhist monastery | II (a) |
| 59. | Do | Near Dhamraho | Square tower | II (a) |
| 60. | Do | Deh Dhamraho | Three groups of mounds known as Dhamrsaho-daro | I (a) |

| S. No | District | Locality | Name of Monument | Classification |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|
| 61. | Sukkur | Rohri | Shrine known as Satyan-jo-than | I (b) |
| 62. | Do | Sukkur | Mir Masum's minar | II (b) |
| 63. | Thar and Parkar | Mirpurkhas S. No 7 | Buddhist stupa | I (a) |
| 64. | Do | Bhodesar | A stone mosque with white marble pillars | I (a) |
| 65. | Do | Do | Temple I | II (a) |
| 66. | Do | Do | Temple II | III |
| 67. | Do | Do | Temple III | III |
| 68. | Do | Gori | Jain Temple | I (a) |
| 69. | Do | Virawah | Jain Temple | II (c) |
| 70. | Do | Naokot | Fort | III |
| 71. | Do | Umerkot | Do | I (a) |
| 72. | Upper Frontier Sind | Jacobabad | General John Jacob's tomb | I (a) |

KARACHI PORT TRUST APPOINTMENT,

6-8-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (KARACHI CITY):

Will Government be pleased to state - -

- Whether it is a fact that on 31st March 1924, Out of total number of 27 posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and over in the port Trust, Karachi, only one was held by an Indian, and the remaining 26 by Europeans and Anglo-Indians?
- If the answer is affirmative, what steps they intend taking to appoint a sufficiently large number of Indians in those higher grades of Karachi Port trust services?
- What are the names and educational qualifications and salaries of the present European and Anglo-Indian employees of the Karachi Port Trust drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 500 or over.

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR:

- Yes
- The matter will be given due consideration as the officers concerned retire from the service
- A statement is attached giving the required information

PURCHASES MADE IN ENGLAND BY THE KARACHI PORT TRUST

06-08-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): a) Will Government be pleased to furnish in a tabular form, a statement of purchases made, during the last two years, in England, by the Karachi Port Trust, showing the names of the articles, the names of the suppliers, the prices at which they are purchased, and the country in which the goods were manufactured, and the reason why those articles were not purchased in India, if they were available?

b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Karachi Port Trust give instructions to their agents in England to invite tenders from all countries where the articles required by them are manufactured?

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEHangIR:
Information is being obtained.

SUKKUR BARRAGE LAND ACQUISITION

6-8-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (KARACHI CITY) :
Will Government be pleased to state -

(a) Whether it is a fact that Ghulab Maher and others whose Agricultural lands in Deh Ruk, Taulka Garhi Yaseen, District Sukkur, are being acquired by the Government for the purpose of Sukkur Barrage Scheme, have sent joint application to the revenue officer, praying for compensation not in the form of money but in the form of other Agricultural land near his lands:

(b) Whether it is a fact that near the present lands of the applicants there is a large plot of Government Agricultural land which had been previously reserved for the Military Dairy near Ruk and which is no longer required for the purpose?

**THE HONOURABLE MR. LALUBHAI
SAMALDAS:** (a) Yes

(b) Yes, but the land is now used by the Military Department as a grass form.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

13-08-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) Whether it is a fact that the Commissioner in Sind has issued a circular letter to all Government departments, notifying the names of the newspapers, which are banned for this purpose?
- b) If so, how are the “Al-Wahid”, the only Muslim-edited daily newspaper, and the “Muslim Advocate”, the only Muslim-edited English newspaper, in Sind, classified in that respect?

THE HONOURABLE SIR MAURICE HAYWARD:

- a) In the affirmative.
- b) The “Al-Wahid” has, but the “Muslim Advocate” has not been banned.

SUPPLY OF GOVERNMENT GAZETTES TO NEWSPAPERS

15-08-1925

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): In view of the declared policy of Government to supply the Gazettes (i.e., the Bombay Government Gazette and the Sind Official Gazette) to those newspapers only whose circulation is over 1,000 (vide last lines of foot-note on page 526 of Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Vol. XIII), and in view of the statement made by Government (vide Appendix No. 43A of Vol. XIII) that one or the other Government gazette is supplied, free of cost among other, to the “Sind Observer”, Karachi, the “Sind Sudhar” Karachi, the “Sindvasi”, Hyderabad (Sind), and the “Al-Haq”, Sukkur; and in view of further statement of Government (vide Appendix 46A of Vol. XIII) that the circulation of the four abovementioned newspapers is only 850, 850, 500, 450 respectively, i.e., much less than 1,000, in each case, will Government be pleased to state why copies of the Government gazette are supplied to the said newspapers free of cost?

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWSAJI JEHANGIR:
The Sind Official Gazette was supplied to the Sind Observer, Karachi, as its circulation was then reported to be 1,000 copies. As regards the other newspapers, the Commissioner in Sind has been requested to discontinue the supply of copies of the Sind Official Gazette to them if their circulation is less than 1,000 copies.

RELIEF MEASURE IN SIND

15-08-1925

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City):

- a) Will Government be pleased to furnish, in a tabular form, a statement of estimated loss and damage to the crops, cattle, other properties and the lives of the people in each of the talukas of Sind, on account of the recent floods and heavy rains in Sind?
- b) What relief measures have been or are intended to be adopted by Government to help the distressed people?
- c) If they have not begun any relief measures themselves, have they encouraged or assisted the efforts made by the Congress committee or any other private agencies for the purpose of mitigating the hardships of the distressed people?

THE HONOURABLE MR. LALUBHAI

SAMALDAS: a) A statement giving the information is placed on the Council table.

c) and c) Already answered.

| Name of the District | Taluka | Damage to crops (Area in acres) | No of cattle lost | Damage to property | No of human beings lost |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Karachi | Kotri | 3,976 | Nil | Not estimated but small | Nil |
| | Mirpur Bathoro | 21,408 | | | |
| | Thatta | 1,383 | | | |
| | Ghorabari | 7,036 | | | |
| | Manjhand | 300 | | | |
| | Shahbunder | 2,500 | | | |
| | Jati | 4,616 | | | |
| | Mirpur Sakro | 238 | | | |
| Hyderabad | Hyderabad | 1,700 | 2 | 1,11,000 | Nil |
| | Hala | 8,800 | 100 | 1,00,000 | 6 |
| | Tando Allahyar | 300 | Nil | 25,000 | 1 |
| | Guni | 4,542 | 570 | 1,44,500 | Nil |
| | Dero Mohbat | 600 | Nil | 4,000 | 3 |
| | Badin | 160 | | Not estimated but small | 1 |
| Nawabshah | Moro | 12,723 | Nil | 99,900 | Nil |
| | Sakrand | 5,153 | Nil | 23,755 | Nil |
| Sukkur | Sukkur | -- | -- | 10,000 | Nil |
| | Rohri | 2,000 | -- | 10,000 | -- |
| | Pano Akil | 1,750 | -- | 45,000 | -- |
| | Ghotki | 8,000 | -- | 10,000 | -- |
| | Mirpur Mathelo | 1,500 | -- | 3,500 | -- |
| | Ubauro | 2,000 | -- | 2,500 | -- |
| Larkana | Larkana | 1,105 | Nil | -- | Nil |

| Name of the District | Taluka | Damage to crops (Area in acres) | No of cattle lost | Damage to property | No of human beings lost |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Kambar | 683 | -- | -- | -- |
| | Ratodero | -- | -- | 40,000 | -- |
| | Mirokhan | 260 | -- | -- | -- |
| | Mehar | 2,800 | -- | -- | -- |
| | Warah | 258 | -- | -- | -- |
| | Labdarin | 75 | -- | -- | - |
| | Kakar | 4,825 | -- | -- | -- |
| | Sehwan | 3,000 | -- | Not estimated but small | -- |
| | Dadu | 350 | -- | 90,000 | -- |
| | Johi | 7,575 | -- | Not estimated but small | -- |
| | | | | | |

PASTURE LAND IN MIRPUR BATHORO TALUKA

28-10-1925

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) what the quantity of pasture land available for the grazing of cattle in each of the villages of the Mirpur Bathoro taluka in Karachi District is;
- b) what is minimum of pasture land, according to the scale laid down by Government, is necessary for each 100 head of cattle in a village;
- c) how many villages in the Mirpur Bathoro taluka have and how many have not the minimum quantity of pasture land necessary for their cattle;
- d) Whether it is a fact that by Bombay Government Notification No S. 35-20-43, dated the 20th January, 1923, the pasture land

available for the grazing of cattle of village Banno in Mirpur Bathoro taluka has been taken over by the Forest Department?

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA:

- a) The appended statement as shown in the tabular form contains the required information.
- b) No minimum of pasture land necessary for every 100 head of cattle has been fixed by the Government.
- c) As no minimum has been fixed by Government this question does not arise, but the Mirpur Bathoro taluka has no deficiency in respect of pasture land.
- d) an area of 280 acres of de Bano which was available for free grazing has been included in reserved forest but the privilege of free grazing to the cattle of Bano and other surrounding villages over this land has been reserved.

Taluka Mirpur Bathoro District Karachi

| Taluka | Deh | Area available for grazing | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | Area | Grazing |
| Mirpur Bathoro | Jorar Forest | 12,563 | 35 |
| | Dhankhad | | |
| | Miranpur | 339 | 21 |
| | Khangankhadi | | |
| | Achh | | |
| | Atalshah | 308 | 4 |
| | Bachal Gugo | 590 | 30 |
| | Rail Mulchand | 252 | 36 |
| | Tiko | 840 | 13 |
| | Bano | 605 | 35 |
| | Rahot | 951 | 22 |
| | Pad | 684 | 7 |
| | Kotkia | 888 | 4 |
| | Shahpur | 1,726 | 11 |
| | Husseinpur | 1,568 | 6 |
| | Laikpur | 1,201 | 29 |
| | Abral | 1,538 | 4 |
| | Khirdahi | 917 | 38 |
| | Mangiladho | 1,628 | 0 |
| | Gul Mahomed | 3,047 | 16 |
| | Dachri | 1,389 | 10 |
| | Gadki | 208 | 35 |
| | Khanpur | 374 | 29 |
| | Daro | 332 | 1 |
| | Chowbandi | 946 | 20 |
| | Chowbandi Chanhki | 946 | 2 |
| | Araro | 1,205 | 28 |

| Taluka | Deh | Area available for grazing | |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | Area | Grazing |
| | Karimpur | 791 | 16 |
| | Parhyarki | 257 | 24 |
| | Jarawah | 245 | 22 |
| | Kando | 323 | 21 |
| | Mirpur Bathoro | 409 | 31 |
| | Khadedni | 1,787 | 2 |
| | Banto | 789 | 11 |
| | Samani | 793 | 3 |
| | Relo | 1,069 | 19 |
| | Nahati | 878 | 3 |
| | Fateh Mahomed Abro | 1,908 | 34 |
| | Jhoke | 2,031 | 11 |
| | Dalidal | 1,701 | 30 |
| | Ganiro | 1,383 | 3 |
| | Charbati | 1,472 | 11 |
| | Dandi | 1,223 | 25 |
| | Terai | 1,169 | 8 |
| | Junejan | 2,572 | 24 |
| | Sahijki | 564 | 2 |
| | Kungaohi | 616 | 7 |
| | Sandanji | 621 | 25 |
| | Darmri | 2,435 | 1 |
| | Murhadi | 772 | 36 |
| | Sonahri | 2,683 | 10 |
| | Tirsyat | 3,725 | 19 |
| | Katoro | 497 | 38 |
| | Amrs | 551 | 21 |
| | Kukrat | 1,721 | 3 |
| | Babri | 2,766 | 37 |

| Taluka | Deh | Area available for grazing | |
|--------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | Area | Grazing |
| | Chelhiroom | 787 | 34 |
| | Dachri | 686 | 34 |
| | Amro | 467 | 16 |
| | Lurcharo | 1,247 | 0 |
| | Layari | 911 | 15 |
| | West Laikpur | 1,187 | 25 |
| | East Laikpur | 2,542 | 9 |

SUKKUR BARRAGE APPOINTMENTS 13-3-1921

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City):
Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact :

(a) that in the Sukkur Barage Establishment, not a single Muslman occupies any administrative post or any post of Executive Engineer :

(b) that out of 51 lower posts i. e those of Assistant Engineers, only 4 are held by the Mussulmans :

(c) that several qualified Muslmans have applied for the post unsuccessfully :

(d) whether any of such unsuccessful candidates has, before this, served Government, or anywhere, in the Engineering Department?

The Honourable Mr Cowasji Jehangir : The information is being collected.

ENGLISH –TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(25-10-1925)

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED on behalf of HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi city): Will Government be pleased to state in which of the primary schools in Sindh English is taught to boys and girls respectively in standards V, VI and VII under Government Resolution, Educational Department, and No.605 dated the 12th June 1922?

THE HONOURABLE MR.B.V.JADHAV:
English classes are attached to standards V, VI and VII of the five primary school in Sindh noted below:-

- 1) Bhian (Karachi District)
- 2) Durbello (Nawabshah District)
- 3) Ubarao (Sukkur District)
- 4) Thul (Upper Sindh Frontier District)
- 5) Nashirabad (larkana District).

These are boys' school but girls are not excluded from admission.

NEW PENSION RULE

02-08-1926

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased-

- a) to state when the contemplated orders regarding the new pension rules are likely to be issued and why there has been so much delay in passing these rules;
- b) to place on Council table the proposals formulated by them in this connection?

THE HONOURABLE Sir CHUNILAL MEHTA:

- a) Until recently it was understood from the Government of India that the revised pension rules were under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Since then the Secretary of State has issued the Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926, which have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, dated April 29th, 1926. Under these rules the power to make rules regulating the conditions of pensions of provincial and

subordinate services and of officers holding special posts is delegated to the Local Government. Necessary action in the matter will be taken by Government as soon as a reply is received from the Government of India to a reference made by this Government inquiring whether the revised pension rules which were under the consideration of the Secretary of State are likely to be issued.

- b) In view of the reply (a) no proposals have been formulated.

PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS, KARACHI

05-08-1926

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

- a) The name, age and pay of the present Protector of Pilgrims at Karachi, and his educational qualifications;
- b) His total service and the posts previously occupied by him;
- c) What is the nature and amount of the allowance he gets;
- d) How many trains he visited at the Railway Stations between 1st March 1926 and 31st May 1926 to receive the pilgrims;
- e) Whether their attention has been drawn to the complaints against him appearing in the Al-Wahid of Karachi and other Muslim papers?

THE HONOURABLE MR. COWASJI JEHangIR:
Information has been called for.

PROVIDENT FUND RULES

06-08-1926

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state-

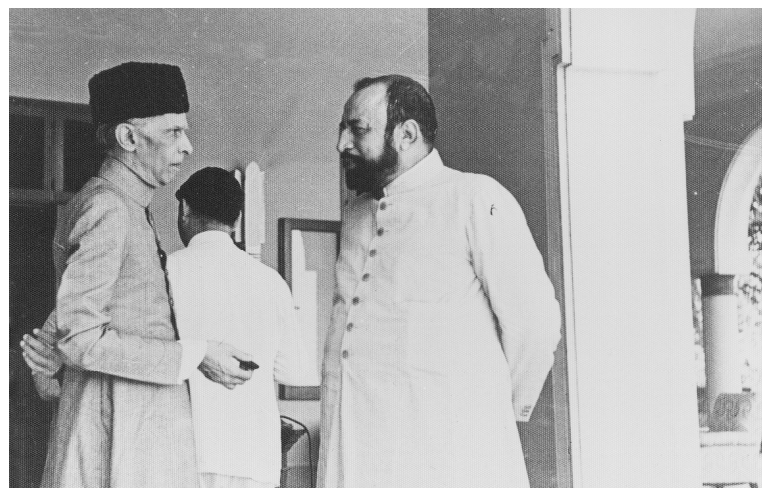
- a) Whether the Secretary of State has issued order in connection with Provident Fund for Government servants;
- b) If not, when are these orders expected?

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA:

- a) No.
- b) Powers have now been delegated to the Local Government to frame such rules and the question is under the consideration of the Government of Bombay



Inaugurating the Girl Guides building donated by his wife Lady Nusrat Haroon



In discussion with Jinnah at his Malabar residence



Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon accompanied by Yusuf Haroon welcoming Japanese guests at Karachi



Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon sitting with Mr. Jinnah including Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Muhammad Hashim Gazdar and others.

